

Deaf-Mutes' Journal

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"There are more men ennobled by reading than by nature"

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NEW YORK CITY

Hotel Pennsylvania Thronged With Convention Visitors. Business Sessions Well Attended

Banquet on Thursday a Brilliant Affair--700 at Frat Smoker. Elections on Friday and Boat Ride Saturday Close the Convention

The business sessions of the National Association of the Deaf in convention at the Hotel Pennsylvania last week started promptly at 9:30 Tuesday morning, with President William Schaub in the chair. Rev. Herbert C. Merrill, of Syracuse, N. Y., gave the invocation, after which Secretary Moore read the Call for the Convention.

President Schaub's address is given herewith:

At Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1880 the National Association of the Deaf laid the foundation of a fixed purpose and a definite object, it perfected its organization and went before the American deaf in a plea for unity and co-operation in the fundamental need of safeguarding the rights of the deaf by the force of co-operative strength.

Following Cincinnati came the "Second National Convention of Deaf-Mutes" in New York City three years later, which records show was very limited in duration and more limited in its program and with funds totaling the munificent sum of sixteen dollars in the treasury. The attendance record, it seems, was in keeping with the modest feature of what today is an outstanding criterion of the vast progress the deaf have moulded the Association, its ideals and usefulness since the first convention.

While there were some constructive papers read, notably that of "Social Status of the Deaf" by Thomas F. Fox; "Deaf-Mutes in Politics" by Harry White; "Deaf-Mute Life Insurance" by H. C. Rider, and "Some Truth About the Pure Oral System" by J. T. Elwell, they were but the ground work for future expansion. At this convention two notable figures, who were later to become outstanding leaders in the affairs of the Association and the deaf, Edwin A. Hodgson and Thomas F. Fox, were elected President and Recording Secretary, respectively, on the first day, and assumed offices immediately. Only one hundred and sixty-five members were enrolled. At this convention the subject of a memorial statue to Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet was brought up and a Gallaudet Centennial Commission of eighteen members was formed. These were some of the historical high lights of the Second Convention.

Five decades hence, as a comparison, the semi-centenary of the organization was held at Buffalo, New York, in 1930, in a notable program, none the less of which was the unveiling of a monument to Charles Michel De l'Epee, who started a method of education that made it possible for the deaf to develop education, resources and such an initiative as laid the foundation for the movement born of the first convention of the Association.

Now, again the City of New York is host to another meeting, this Seventeenth, and no one can fail to sense in this gathering the vast stride that has marked the Association's progress since the Second, or New York City's first convention.

Originally scheduled to meet last year, the Local Committee deemed it best to postpone the convention to this year on account of economic and financial reasons, and the belief that a good many at a distance would be prevented from attending by prevailing conditions, thus depriving the gathering of being national in prestige and scope. To this the Executive Board agreed and on April 12, 1933, it was officially postponed to this date. It is to the credit of the Local Committee in the way it met the delay, and instead of being discouraged by a poor outlook for better times, girded its strength and redoubled its effort to make this convention a noteworthy one for the Association.

Due to ill-health, Rev. Franklin C. Smielau, elected President at Buffalo in 1930, relinquished that office in April of last year and I took over the duties by the law of succession. This address, therefore, covers for the most part a relatively brief period of a little over a year of the present administration.

This period marks a notable thinning of the ranks of the pioneers. The Association has lost by death within the short space of a few months three distinguished members, high in rank and endeavor within the organization—Mr. Edwin A. Hodgson, who

was elected President at the Second Convention, passed away on August 13th, 1933, and it is very regrettable he could not have lived to be present and participate in this gathering as one of its founders and a pillar in the N. A. D. By virtue of being editor of the DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL he was able to wield great influence in molding its progress, and as a great supporter of the combined system and an indefatigable worker for the common good of the deaf, his service was incalculable. As a tribute of respect and condolence the Association, through the Executive Board, presented his family with a memorial resolution handsomely engrossed. The two others, who were also pioneers in the movement and who gave their time, ability, usefulness and encouragement to the Association, Dr. Olof Hanson and Rev. Jacob M. Koehler, together with many others, have passed on. Dr. Hanson is especially remembered as being on the committee that addressed a formidable appeal to President Theodore Roosevelt in 1909, which resulted in the lifting of certain barriers against deaf employment in the Government Civil Service; and Rev. Koehler was an outstanding figure in all the work and deliberations of the Association.

At nearly all of our conventions the Committee on Resolutions usually renders its report on the last meeting day, which invariably is crowded with business, the result is that scant consideration and discussion is accorded many excellent recommendations, most of which went through without deliberation and study and nothing was done about them thereafter. Several important and momentous issues are pending at this convention and the Chair will endeavor to have the committee bring before you the most vital and urgent of their resolutions at least two days before adjournment, to the end they can be intelligently discussed and steps taken to put these approved into effect.

I would stress here that the purposes for which our Endowment Fund was created, viz.: that the building of a reserve and the eventual installation of a paid official who can devote all of his time to the interests of the Association, should be pushed with vigor as soon as business conditions warrant. If we had permanent headquarters, the reserve and accretions of the Fund would serve to maintain a vigorous and aggressive policy in promoting the work of which the Association is committed along practical and useful lines. Let it be repeated if the energy given to memorials in the past is diverted in future to upbuilding the financial structure of the Association, with the same zeal that has marked the success in pushing such memorial tributes, the result would insure a worthwhile strengthening of the Fund.

The condition of the Endowment Fund reported at the Buffalo Convention showing a total of securities and cash of \$12,398.58 as of July 25, 1930, has grown to \$15,128.10 on July 1, 1934, an increase of \$2,729.52 in four years.

The City National Bank and Trust Co. of Chicago is custodian of the Fund and the arrangement of having a bank look after its securities, which started in 1928, has simplified and safeguarded our investments. Mr. A. L. Roberts, while President of the N. A. D., had all investment offerings submitted to him by the custodian and in conjunction with the Senior Trustee decided upon its purchase or rejection. Inasmuch as the President who succeeded him did not reside in Chicago and a change of custodians not being considered wise, the Executive Board on December 15, 1930, approved a resolution continuing Mr. Roberts in that capacity as representing the President of the N. A. D. In this connection mention can be made of the trusteeship by guardians of the Fund throughout the four years of financial distress with commendation.

The Association should pass a resolution requiring publication of the Fund's condition in the leading newspapers of the deaf semi-annually as of June 30th and December 31st. Such will also serve as an excellent publicity medium.

The funds in the Secretary-Treasurer's hands since the Buffalo Convention were at a low ebb, owing to the worst industrial depression in our history, when in March of last year more than one out of every four of the normal number of those gainfully occupied were unemployed. In the face of that, the administration did not feel able to do anything to augment our revenues.

Collection of annual dues was very poor. Members paying the annual due in the period 1926 to 1930 were 934, whereas from 1930 to 1934 only 305 maintained their membership. New life memberships were 109 in 1926 to 1930 compared with only 23 from the Buffalo Convention to the present.

In a world disorganized and topsy-turvy, more than anything else, the fundamental purposes for which the National Association of the Deaf started, calls for performance and services and constructive work. The strain of economic stagnation and the long years of industrial and other unemployment have left their mark on the lives of the deaf and distress and lack has been widespread, and the Association can contribute its organization power to survey, analyze and discuss ways and means to remedy abuses and promote the well-being of our class. Of far reaching effect and usefulness would be a nation-wide industrial survey of the deaf, enumerating the kind of occupation, how long employed, with remarks from employers as to their adaptability and competency and other relevant data for free distribution among the deaf, the chambers of commerce, manufacturers' associations and industrial organizations throughout the country. This undertaking calls for funds and a lot of co-ordination and work, but it must be apparent to any one how much will accrue from this industrial survey if undertaken under the stress of conditions of today.

In some quarters there was disappointment that a representative deaf-mute was not placed on the advisory committee to supervise the nation-wide survey (1) to locate the deaf and hard-of-hearing who are unemployed and discover employment possibilities for them under Civil Works and Public Works Administration; (2) to follow up employment records of deaf and hard-of-hearing persons in order to determine occupations in which this group can successfully engage; (3) to discover types of training needed for deaf and hard-of-hearing students, being conducted by the Office of Education in the Department of the Interior. The hard-of-hearing have one of their national officers on that advisory committee. The Association was not consulted at all about giving the deaf of our class standing on that Government survey. The relief committee of the Washington (D. C.) Division, National Fraternal Society of the Deaf, heretofore appointed to serve their society were designated in January, 1934, to likewise serve as official representatives of the Association to look after the interests of the deaf in the survey. At this time results of the survey have not yet been made public and that committee should be given all the necessary assistance from the Association, financially and otherwise, if, after perusing the findings, of the Office of Education, they feel we did not get a square deal and desire to circulate a questionnaire or work up other data on subjects affecting us as a class, not included in the survey.

It is suggested the report of our Industrial Bureau, of which Mr. Tom L. Anderson, is chairman, should by all means be read at this convention on account of its fine treatise of many angles of deaf employment in certain sections of the country during these depression years, and the question of benefits derived from the Government relief agencies, known by the letters, NRA, CWA, PWA, and FERA.

The outstanding educational feature of the year was the establishment of the Montana School for the Deaf and Blind at Great Falls, being a segregation from the feeble-minded, who will remain in Boulder, where these three classes were under one head for the past forty years. The fight of the Montana deaf for that division was a long one and came to a successful termination this year. The alumni of the Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind are to be commended for their success in having the combined method restored at the Virginia school. Efforts to have some other schools adopt the combined system of instruction are still being maintained. State associations of the deaf might look to the State of Missouri for an example. The deaf of that state were dissatisfied with the instruction methods at their state school and the Missouri Association of the Deaf proceeded to get rid of "excessive oralism," the caption of their fight. A pledge was secured from one of the candidates for Governor before the general election of 1932 as follows: "If elected, I will consult with members of your Association as to what legislation or changes may be needed and will endeavor to carry into effect methods that may be for your best interests." The deaf throughout the state were appealed to vote for him and he was elected. The personnel of the Board of Managers was shortly after changed, a new superintendent installed and the school is now being conducted along better lines.

The report of the committee on Workmen's Compensation and Employers' Liability Insurance is very encouraging and arrests the somewhat general impression that state compensation laws work a hard handicap on the deaf. The committee received in-

formation on this subject from forty of our forty-eight states. Eight states failed either to furnish the committee with a copy of their compensation laws or did not answer their questions. Their conclusions from the available data are that there is not a single state law preventing the deaf from working for any concern.

The Secretary-Treasurer will read a request from the Australian Association for the Advancement of the Deaf that, if it may at some time in the not very distant future, venture to ask for the honor and strength that would secure to their Association from affiliation with the N. A. D. The Australian organization was founded in 1932 and has a membership of around 400, consisting wholly of deaf-mutes, but hearing friends in close touch with the work and who can be helpful to the cause, are admitted. The term "deaf" in their constitution includes those who are hard-of-hearing, deaf or deaf and dumb. Their officers are all deaf-mutes, except the President, and they state a deaf President will likely be elected in time. Mr. John M. Paul, a hearing person and advisor to the Queensland Branch, became a life member of our organization this year. The Queensland branch last month paid two years' dues to an Association for its President and intends to continue paying the due on behalf of whoever holds office as President of that branch.

A pleasing and instructive adjunct to this convention conceived by the Local Committee and sponsored by the Association is the International Exhibition of Fine and Applied Arts by Deaf Artists. Given in this country for the first time, it is gratifying that responses to exhibit art objects from the handiwork of the deaf came from nearly sixty artists in nine foreign countries, and with the domestic supply it is hoped our United States will be able to hold her own with art reproductions by our foreign brethren. Such exhibitions are an excellent means of acquiring recognition for deaf artists from the critical eye of the public. These displays have been given frequently by the European deaf and there is no reason why they should not be repeated in this country.

For over two years the project of a national council embracing as many national agencies as possible that are devoted to problems of the physically handicapped has been agitated. The Association received an invitation to attend the organization meeting at the New York University in New York City last December, and the President delegated Mr. Marcus L. Kenner, resident member of the Executive Board, to represent our organization. "The National Council for the Physically Handicapped" was formally organized at that meeting. Among those present were four officials of the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf, now an affiliate of the Council.

Our Executive Board voted the subject of our affiliation with the Council is up to this convention. Its dues are twenty-five dollars per year, and no assessments can be levied. If more funds are needed, voluntary contributions from the agencies will be solicited. Each member agency has the right to select a director to represent it and affiliation does not limit the independence of the agencies participating. Besides the annual due, the expense of our director attending its meetings in other cities and the necessity of having an interpreter must be taken into consideration.

Mr. Kenner will give you his report as our delegate, under the status of considering affiliation, to their conferences; the purposes of the Council and its activities so far; list the national bodies now comprising it and impressions upon the advisability of our affiliating with the National Council for the Physically Handicapped.

A general discussion of experience, difficulties and drawbacks that have been and may still be facing the deaf in this economical life and changing conditions, can well be given during our sessions. Such a discussion may clarify conditions and give a better understanding of problems confronting the deaf. The most popular proposal for improvement to make this organization a more effective medium for the general good and uplifting of the deaf is the Federation plan. Here is hoping suggestions for a better N. A. D., especially a larger membership, will be brought up at this convention. There is plenty leeway for any one to come forward and give their ideas. Let us, all work together and make the National Association of the Deaf a capable and helpful organization for the every educational, social and industrial need of the deaf in this country. The President wishes to thank you all for your presence at this convention, and trusts wise deliberation and much good will come out of the meeting.

Reports of the National Executive Board and the other committees were made, after which the president announced committee appointments as follows:

Auditing Committee—Max Lubin, of New York, chairman; Samuel Frankenheim, of New York, and Charles W. Kessler, of Knoxville, Tenn.

Credentials Committee—Vito Dondiego, of Trenton, N. J., chairman; Hafford Hetzler, of Munice, Ind., and W. F. Durian, of Darien, Conn.

Necrology Committee—The Rev. H. C. Merrill, of Syracuse, N. Y.

Enrollment—R. A. Moore, of Columbus, Ohio.

Recess was called at noon.

At two o'clock a large number of buses lined up at the hotel and were promptly stormed by the waiting crowd for the sightseeing tour around the city. The committee had arranged to have hearing people familiar with the sign-language, on each bus to act as interpreter.

In the evening, at six o'clock about a hundred members of the Gallaudet College Alumni Association sat down to a dinner at the Hotel Imperial, with President Hall of the College and Supt. Skyberg of the New York School as guests of honor. At the conclusion of the dinner, each gave a short speech, after which the Association was transported back to Gallaudet College once again by the projection of the famous "Gallaudet movies."

The Bridge tournament got under way at the hotel the same evening. Results are printed elsewhere.

The rest of the evening was devoted to "Seeing New York by Night" by private parties or small groups led by the many guides recruited by the local committee. The gay "White Way" was quite a wonder to those from the distant points, and their reactions were enjoyed by the more sophisticated New Yorkers.

Rev. Stanley Light gave the invocation, opening Wednesday's business session. After announcements and other communications were disposed of, Dr. Percival Hall, President of Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C., read an address on "Present Problems in the Education of the Deaf." Dr. Hall used the sign-language, while Supt. Skyberg read it orally. The text was as follows:

"It has been three centuries since the world began to know that deaf children could be educated and that even congenitally deaf children could be taught to speak. It has been a century and a half since the first public school for the deaf was started in Austria shortly before the taking over of the school founded by de L'Épée in Paris as a government institution. It has been over a century since Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, our great pioneer in this country, established the first permanent school and the first free school for deaf children in the United States. During all this time great progress has been made in the education of the deaf. Yet, we must freely acknowledge that there are many problems left to be solved in this field and much room for progress in the future. It is my intention this morning to mention a few of these problems and to venture some opinion gathered from over forty years of acquaintance with the education of the deaf.

The first problem I shall touch upon is that of the establishment of sufficient well equipped schools to take care of the educational work required. Throughout the United States there has been a tremendous change in the handling of the school systems for hearing young people, particularly in the matter of school buildings and school equipment. In this field the whole tendency has been towards the giving up of the small school with a single teacher in the country districts, and the building of consolidated schools, well equipped in the matter of light, heat, school material, and sanitary arrangements, so that school children for miles around may be brought into large groups. Supervision, classification, and equipment are thus greatly advanced. The little old red school house is rapidly disappearing. At the same time over a period of many years much the opposite movement has taken place in the education of the deaf. The number and the population of our large residential schools has increased little. In a number of our States not only have day schools been established in the larger cities, but many very small schools have been set up in localities where only a half a dozen children may be gathered together for instruction. It seems to me doubtful if this is real progress. In view of the consolidation of public schools for hearing children, and because of better opportunities for play, discipline, supervision, medical care, grading, equipment, and vocational work, I feel that the National Association of the Deaf may well put its influence behind the better equipment of residential schools and the larger day schools in our cities of considerable size as being likely to conserve the time of our deaf children, to give them wider opportunities for education

along various lines, and so give them better preparation for life. The numbers of these larger schools need be increased very little, but in the matter of new buildings and equipment for our school system there remains a great problem. In the old days our institutions were built largely on the inelastic single building plan, with school room and offices below, with above a wing for the boys' dormitory, a wing for the girls, a wing for the dining room and chapel, and often rather cramped dormitory space. The modern tendency has been toward the elastic cottage system, with larger grounds, separate buildings for the small children, middle grades, and for the older pupils; and if possible a distinct separation at a considerable distance of the primary department. Accepting such an arrangement as the ideal, many of our schools are out of date as to buildings. Some of the State residential schools, notably New Jersey and California, have put up or are in the process of putting up, at large expense, entirely new plants based on the cottage idea. Such plants can easily be expanded as the need arises. In the large public day schools, also, a great advance has been made in the matter of school buildings. St. Louis and Boston have recently put up beautiful structures well equipped and furnished with all modern conveniences and facilities for proper light, heat, and space. It is certainly of more importance to have good equipment and high grade teachers than fine buildings; yet it is also important for our children to have space and privacy. The old dormitories holding great numbers of children in one room are, no doubt, doomed. The amplest playgrounds and opportunities for fresh air are needed. There is then in many of our schools for the deaf the problem of reconditioning or rebuilding, which I hope your organization will stand behind and assist in. Money should be spent freely for such purposes, and you can aid materially our school heads in demanding modern school buildings, dormitories and grounds.

The second problem is that of school attendance. Although there has been much progress in this respect, as nearly as possible uniform compulsory school laws should be enacted in every State, requiring the attendance of deaf children in schools for the deaf between the ages of six and eighteen. Some authorities are in favor of attendance before the age of six, but I doubt if it would be wise to make attendance compulsory below this age. The upper limit of eighteen seems rather high but certainly our children need the twelve years in school if possible. It ought, also, to be optional with the school head to retain children for a maximum of fifteen years if the school maintains a high school department and in the opinion of the school head the student can profit by this extra time.

The third problem is the academic curricula of our schools. While great progress has been made in lengthening the school course there are still only a few of our State schools which offer real high school work. This no doubt will seem expensive and difficult in many institutions, but I believe that the American legislators, who have provided for free high school education for all hearing children, can be prevailed upon to provide full high school work for deaf pupils. Many of the graduates of our schools are not going to be able to take advantage of instruction at Gallaudet College, but should be able to complete full high school work, including first class vocational training, in their own State institutions.

The fourth problem is that of fitting our boys and girls during their school life to earn their bread and butter through properly chosen vocations. A good many years ago schools for the deaf were far ahead of the public schools in shop equipment and in trades teaching. This condition has changed in the last generation and now splendid free vocational schools have been erected for hearing boys and girls. Vocational courses and pre-vocational courses have been introduced into high schools and junior high schools, equipment of the highest type has been purchased, and trained teachers have been put in charge of this type of instruction. The problem of schools for the deaf is first to find in what vocations the boys and girls are most likely to succeed, second to provide proper shop equipment and high grade teachers for instruction in these lines, third to establish pre-vocational training, and fourth actually to place these boys and girls after graduation. In some of our schools there is likely to be still too much time and attention given by the pupils to repair work and not enough to the learning of the theory and vocabulary of the trade. However, a most satisfactory advance has been made in many of our schools in the last few years. In many schools definite industrial departments have been established with well trained men in charge and shop equipment has been improved and brought up to date. The recent survey of unemployed deaf should throw a great deal of light on the desirable trades and vocations for the deaf in various parts of the country, and should be of great use to those in charge of our schools. Vocational teachers have been recognized and certified by the Conference of Executives of American Schools for the Deaf, and more and more emphasis is being given to the proper training of this type of teacher before placement in our schools. The record of the deaf in the past as self supporting citizens has been enviable. According to the last census, deaf-mutes (that is people becoming deaf before the age of 8 and at the time of the making of the returns listed as adults) show a percentage of 88 who were self supporting. This, com-

pared with the whole adult population of the United States of 89 per cent. self supporting, is indeed a remarkable record. To keep up this high standard, however, means the expenditure of money for buildings, equipment, and salaries in the industrial departments. Here again may I put in a plea for the value of the residential school to the older boys and girls in this vocational training which as Dr. Peterson pointed out some years ago at a meeting of the Convention at Faribault, is after all the most important thing, together with character building, in the school life of a large majority of our pupils.

However, when the boy or girl is ready to graduate and has had his vocational training there is the problem of placement which is a serious one. Here again comes up a need of the provision in every school of any size of one or more placement officers under the authority of the school superintendent, with full time to visit factories and shops, to keep in touch with graduates of the schools, to study trade conditions, to get suggestions from employers, and see that prejudices against the employment of the deaf are, if possible, eliminated. Several State schools have had notable success in such work done by a regular employee. This plan of necessity calls for expenditure of money. I believe, however, that the various governments of the United States are prepared to spend all that is necessary and maintain the high standard of our graduates as independent citizens, which they have had up to this time.

The next problem is that of teacher training. In the early days of instruction of the deaf in this country a very high class of young men was attracted to our profession. Many of them saw service under Thomas H. Gallaudet and Laurent Clerc at Hartford in the early years, and with the pioneers in various other States later on. With the great increase of schools, which took place after the Civil War, the facilities for the formal training of teachers of the deaf were not for a long time properly organized. Many teachers entered into the work on graduation from high school, the proportion of women teachers increased very greatly, and certain quick training schools were operated, in which teachers were supposed to obtain a foundation for their work in as little as six weeks. However, something over forty years ago training classes of a very different type were started at the Clarke School at Northampton and at Gallaudet College. From time to time other classes were also regularly maintained over a considerable period of years in various schools for the deaf, until the number of graduates from these better training schools became sufficient to meet the demand for teachers. The great variation in requirements, however, was so evident that steps were taken by the Conference of Superintendents and Principals, now the Conference of Executives of American Schools for the Deaf, to draw up minimum requirements for training centers. Educational experience of two years beyond high school was fixed upon and a year's special training in addition to this, with a fairly well worked out general program, was called for. The matter of certification of teachers was taken up by the American Association for the Promotion of Teaching Speech to the Deaf, and immediately thereafter by the Conference of American Instructors of the Deaf, which was not satisfied with the certification of speech teachers only. The Conference of Executives then took a further important step by the examination of the training centers; themselves, by competent heads of schools under the authority of the Conference. During the past two years several training centers have been abandoned, some thirteen training centers have been certified, requirements for admission to the training class at Gallaudet College have been raised definitely to college graduation with a Bachelor's degree, and in general everywhere the trainees have been required to show much higher educational qualifications than was the custom only a few years ago. The certification of teachers by the Conference of Executives has gone forward steadily with recognition of the teacher of manual classes, vocational classes, physical training, and in fact all teachers employed in any school. There is no doubt in my mind but that the average teacher of the deaf today is better qualified educationally than the teacher of a generation ago. It seems to me, however, unfortunate that all of the training classes do not adopt as part of their course careful instruction in the use of the manual alphabet and some instruction in the language of signs. Whether or not the sign-language is used in the classroom, the knowledge of it is of great advantage to the teacher. Such a well-known authority as Dr. Alexander Graham Bell never criticised the use of the manual alphabet whenever it seemed necessary. Dr. A. L. E. Crouter in a splendid article on the training of teachers, read at the joint meeting of teachers at Mt. Airy in 1921, laid stress on this part of the education of teachers of the deaf, and though he, like Dr. Bell, was an ardent oralist he admitted the value of the understanding by the teacher of the manual alphabet and the sign-language.

It has never seemed fitting or proper for our institution to train more than six or eight hearing teachers in any one year. We have, however, trained a splendid body of young men and women, and there are now one hundred graduates of our normal class in the teaching profession, some twenty-five of whom are executive heads of schools and others school principals or head teachers. In the meantime Gallaudet College deaf

graduates have been steadily drawn into our schools, and we have placed an average of five or six young people each year in such positions for a good many years past. In an article written by Mr. J. C. Harris, of the Colorado school, and delivered at the International Meeting at West Trenton last June, the value of the deaf teacher in the school for the deaf was clearly brought out. It is to be hoped that our schools for the deaf will consider the employment of a larger number of deaf teachers than many of them now make use of, and that the requirements for admission to the training classes throughout the country will finally be placed on a basis of the Bachelor's degree for admission to training. With advanced educational requirements, with better organized training classes, with more encouragement to deaf teachers, with the certification of those already in the profession, and the provision of better salaries for teachers throughout the country, we may look forward to a continued advance in this very serious problem of teacher supply. For after all it is the teacher that makes the school and exercises the greatest influence on the growing child.

Another great problem in our schools for the deaf which has not yet received enough attention is physical care. Most of our schools are equipped with playgrounds, play apparatus, coaches for various sports, hospitals, nurses, and attending physicians; and yet it has been my experience that many children have been kept out of the school room by contagion which might have been prevented and that many of them grow up without sufficient care of teeth, ears, and training in health habits and knowledge of hygiene. Tests which we have conducted at Gallaudet College with new students each year for several years past have shown every year a decided lack of the knowledge of hygiene. Students have come to us with bad tonsils, bad teeth, and poor posture. All pupils should now have preventive inoculation against small pox, typhoid fever, diphtheria, and scarlet fever. It is doubtful if much more attention is needed to organized sports and play for the smaller children, but care should be taken to inaugurate such healthful competitive games as will draw all children into exercise. More attention should be given to games and sports which the pupils will pursue after they have left school, such as tennis, indoor baseball, swimming and golf. The residential schools have a great opportunity in the matter of teaching of good health habits, proper rest and play, and should take advantage of this opportunity to turn out pupils who are well and strong in spite of their handicap of deafness.

The matter of character training is another problem in our schools. It seems to me that since the abolition of the use of the sign-language in some quarters in our chapel exercises, with the difficulty of comprehension of our young children of regular church and Sunday school services with hearing people, and the general change to non-residential teachers, whose association with the child ends with the school day, the problem of character training is today a most important one. Of course, such work should begin in the lower classes, as the character of men and women is largely formed at an early age. Work of this kind is given in practically all of our schools. I believe it should be very definitely organized, beginning with the early grades and continuing throughout the school life. I cannot see why for intermediate pupils in the schools lessons of this kind cannot be given by means of the manual alphabet wherever it seems necessary to put over the point; nor do I see why chapel services by means of the manual alphabet and the sign-language should not be continued in our schools. My personal feeling is that the good influence of the appeal which can be brought to the older boys and girls in this way is far more important than the largely imagined injury to the learning of the English language. If our teachers live largely outside of the school then we must look more carefully to the selection of supervisors and other employees whose contact with the children is close. Better salaries should be paid and people of high character for these positions sought. Here again let me suggest the employment of deaf persons of high character in such positions as coaches, supervisors, and assistants in the household department. My experience has been that employees familiar with the manual alphabet and with the sign-language are able to check many undesirable ideas and plans among deaf children and to exert a splendid influence over them for good. The reading of hero stories, Bible stories, and careful selection of the books of the right type, scout work, and properly conducted sports will aid also in character building. I am sure that the schools for the deaf in the past have made an enviable record in educating law abiding citizens of good character. We must not neglect this part of our school work for any whim or temporary fashion in education.

The last problem of which I shall speak is the question of methods employed in our school work. For fifty years after the establishment of the Hartford school little attention was paid to the teaching of speech or by speech. Visits to foreign schools in the middle of the last century impressed some of our leading educators, particularly Dr. Edward Miner Gallaudet, of the desirability of giving every deaf child a good opportunity to learn speech or improve the speech he already had. Since that time great emphasis has been laid on speech and on oral instruction. Educated deaf people are agreed on the importance of this type

of work. It is very pleasing to see recently a swinging of the pendulum throughout the various parts of the world toward a more rational use of speech in our schools for the deaf. In 1915 Dr. Caroline Yale said at a meeting of the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf that what was then needed in our schools was not more speech but better speech. I believe this is decidedly true today. In a number of foreign countries where the oral method has been long and thoroughly tested, we find a decidedly reasonable attitude growing in the important matter of methods of education. The Osaka School in Japan has just announced the abandonment of pure oral work with children who cannot be expected to make themselves understood except with intimates or whose environment will not call for much use of speech. In Denmark schools have for a number of years been divided into groups in which the method is varied according to the ability of the child to speak and read the lips. Recently it has been announced that such a plan may be pursued in Sweden. The London County Council has long recognized that there are failures in oral instruction and has provided a fine school for children who cannot succeed under this single method. The testimony of the later Dr. Eichholz of England, upholding the reasonable use of manual methods, is most enlightening. Great psychologists have let us know that punishment for the use of signs or the manual alphabet and the repression of children of limited powers of speech are out of place and dangerous in any educational system. The recent investigations of Miss Thompson, the early surveys of Pintner and Patterson, and the more recent surveys of Day, Pintner and Fufield would seem to show that the true measure of the success of our schools cannot be made in terms of speech and lip-reading, but must be made in terms of educational advancement. The day has arrived when the authorities of every school publicly supported must realize that the child is an individual, that the duty of the school is to give to each child the best education possible, and to do this, a flexible combination of methods of instruction is absolutely necessary.

These problems which we have discussed are not all, by any means, which educators of the deaf must face today, but if we all work for better built and better equipped school plants, better school laws, better curricula, including full high school work, better trained and better paid teachers, improved vocational instruction and placement, a higher type of physical care, particularly in the prevention of disease, more thorough and careful character training, and above all flexible educational methods under which the child is treated as an individual, is tested for educational advancement frequently, and is encouraged in freedom of expression and love for his school and teachers rather than hampered by indifference and fear; if we base our work on experience and reason rather than sentiment and fashion, we shall solve many of the problems that are before us in the education of the deaf.

Two other papers were also read. One was "The Unfavorable Attitude Toward the Deaf of Insurance Compensation Companies," by Rev. J. Stanley Light, of Boston, Mass., the other being "The Crisis" by Mr. Charles L. Clark, of Scranton, Pa. Both papers will be printed in a future issue of the JOURNAL.

At noon there was a luncheon of the Deaf Writers' Club at Sardi's Restaurant on 45th Street, a place patronized by many famous reporters and writers of the present day. The moving spirit of the affair was Altor L. Sedlow, and there were nearly a hundred, who came to sit at the hundred-foot-long festive board. Mr. William A. Renner, the toastmaster, remarked that since only about 30 had reserved tickets the day before, the rest must have become writers overnight from eating alphabet soup. The menu was excellent, though Sedlow couldn't eat anything, having developed indigestion from chewing rubber pencil-tips at the press table the night before. Lack of time precluded a reading of the Constitution and by-laws, which were accepted on good faith, to be revised later if necessary. J. F. Meagher, of Chicago, was chosen president; Mrs. C. C. Colby, of Washington, D. C., vice-president, and Allan Dunham, of Arcade, N. Y., secretary. Hafford Hetzler, of Indiana, was chief speaker, and managed to extrude lines of poetry while eating peas and potatoes, thereby saving time.

Mrs. Leo. Lewis, of Dallas, Tex., gave an impromptu rendition of "Coming Thro' the Rye," which was well received. Others made short speeches, which were applauded only by those in their immediate vicinity, as the soft, dim lights made visibility very poor, which may have been

just as well. All in all, it was a merry affair. The menu card was a souvenir booklet with blank pages, and were passed along, round-robin fashion for everybody's autograph, so appropriately enough, the dinner ended with most all having writers' cramps.

Coney Island was the major attraction for the afternoon and evening. The convention visitors split into small groups and went to the beach by various routes—boat, subway and bus, congregating at Steeplechase Park, which place had designated Wednesday as N. A. D. day. The many amusement devices and other thrillers were well patronized, and the onlookers had as much fun as the participants. It being a warm, sultry day, the large swimming pool was a great magnet. Those who enjoy sea food had their fill with the shore dinner, which was optional. Quite a few acquired a collection of bruises, while others lost patches of epidermis, but, on the whole it was, as one petite maiden from North Carolina remarked, "one wild, hilarious time."

Thursday's business session was opened by Rev. Michael A. Purtell, S.J., with the invocation. The reading of three papers was the order of the day. The paper sent by Mr. John M. Paul, of Brisbane, Australia, discussed the condition of the deaf in his country, and that of Mr. B. M. Schowe, of Akron, referred to the recent C. W. A. survey of the deaf, in which he said that the light the survey threw on the number of occupations in which the deaf had been successful, in itself was worth almost the complete cost of the study.

Mr. M. L. Kenner's paper, "The Missing Link," is given herewith:

We are all agreed that we are living in a changing world, fraught with grave responsibilities and it is but proper that, here in convention assembled, we pause for a moment to inquire: "Where is our N. A. D. heading?"

No small amount of criticism as to the apparent inactivity of our organization has been rampant for several years past—even long before the Depression era. I would not cast the entire blame on the administrative officers who, because of lack of purposeful planning, can hardly accomplish anything along constructive lines. And so, the average deaf person who is primarily concerned with his personal bread and butter problem—the procurement and security of a job—cannot very well be expected to wax enthusiastic and emit three cheers for the N. A. D. Result he just ain't interested; that's all.

Let's face the facts. One of our hoary slogans is that "the deaf do not beg." Admittedly, very commendable. But, in Heaven's name, is there any valid reason why we should not ask for what is our due? Oralists and other national organizations do not hesitate to demand public support and, because of effective propaganda backed by a "war chest," have little or no difficulty in obtaining their desired objectives. We are opposed to "discrimination" against the deaf; yet, paradoxically, are we not "discriminating" against ourselves?

I believe that the time is at hand when we should employ *Publicity* in its widest aspect to "sell" the deaf to a skeptical hearing world. Moreover, we should cast false modesty to the winds and openly ask for contributions to our cause; yes, invite legacies from those in sympathy with the deaf and disposed to help us financially.

The old maxim that "a chain is only as strong as its weakest link" still holds true today. Hence, in order to transform our N. A. D. into a more effective organization, above academic convention platitudes, we should strive to create a national Social Welfare Agency to undertake *Publicity* work, ameliorate pressing problems confronting the deaf and assist them toward greater economic freedom. Offices should be established in key cities with a Central Clearing Bureau to avoid duplication affecting transients, to offer cooperation and advice. Representatives, well-informed and experienced in problems of the deaf should go from city to city to supervise and assist in organizational difficulties and social welfare practices.

Such an Agency would indeed be a link between our N. A. D. and the hearing world in general; in other words, the third "leg" in the proverbial "three-footed stool." When you stop to consider that the deaf have never been chosen as a *special group* for welfare work, and since the States are increasingly subsidizing welfare generally because of the failure of private and community funds to meet increased demands made upon them for relief, the matter of social work for the deaf will be lost entirely in the process of "economy planning."

At the recent meetings of the National Council for the Physically Handicapped which I attended as a representative of the N. A. D., each national organization was represented by a Social Service Director, with the exception of our own which was

obliged to rely on an interpreter. So far, the only cooperation from Governmental agencies has been obtained through Superintendents of schools for the Deaf. Let's follow up this precedent, lest we be truly "forgotten" in the economic shuffle.

At our last Buffalo Convention one of the finest and most practical papers read was one entitled "What Price Normalcy?" The voice of its author—Dr. A. Felix Nash—has unfortunately been stilled since by the hand of Death. Let me quote a few significant lines in this connection:

"Before we can look to the deaf community for the finer and more spiritual developments, the hearing world must co-operate with it in its economic problems. * * * Experience shows that the employment work (and social service problems) for the deaf are in a class by themselves. That, it seems to me, is something your Resolution Committee might consider."

Just why the report of the Buffalo Resolution Committee made no mention of any kind on this foremost problem is beyond understanding.

I like to believe that we all wish to increase the effectiveness of this organization. If I am not mistaken, the deaf everywhere desire action—not glittering generalities. Now is the time to present our needs to the attention of the fund-raising and community organizations, as well as to the Government, so as to make special provision for various work relief for the deaf. The N. A. D. should henceforth prove itself alert to the vital needs of the deaf and, to my mind, it can only do so by helping to supply the missing link—namely a National Social Welfare Agency for the Deaf.

I submit this concrete suggestion to your thoughtful consideration and ask that you give the matter your official endorsement.

A resolution was introduced to have the N. A. D. affiliate with the National Council for the Physically Handicapped. There was quite some discussion pro and con, and it was finally voted to refer this question to the new Board of Directors.

At noon a photograph was taken of the convention visitors on the steps of the Post Office behind the Pennsylvania Station. It made a large group, and being lunch hour, a much larger group of office workers gathered to watch the proceedings.

The afternoon was given over to the exhibit of paintings and other handicraft at the Roerich Museum on 103d Street and Riverside Drive. The exhibit will continue until August 11th, and needs a whole page by itself. The chess tournament got under way the same afternoon, and final results saw Michael Cohen, of Baltimore, Md., champion; with J. Mendelsohn, of New York City, second.

The banquet and entertainment scheduled for Thursday evening was a brilliant affair, some three hundred sitting at the round tables about the large ballroom, with a long table on the raised platform at the end of the room which was reserved for the speakers. Among the guests were the heads of the three largest schools for the deaf in this section—Supt. V. O. Skyberg, of New York; Dr. Harris Taylor, of the Lexington Avenue School, and Supt. Alvin Pope, of New Jersey.

The menu and cooking were par excellence, and while coffee was being served, the following toasts were given, with William A. Renner as toastmaster.

Our Association. William H. Schaub,
President of the N. A. D.
Those Who Have Passed On.
Dr. T. F. Fox, New York City
The N. A. D. and the Hard of Hearing
Charles L. Clark, Scranton, Pa.
The -L. P. F.
James Orman, Jacksonville, Ill.
The Ladies
Vito Don Diego, Trenton, N. J.
Our Foreign Cousins
Vil B. Hauner, Czechoslovakia
The Outlook
Marcus L. Kenner, New York City
"Auld Lang Syne"
Mrs. L. Lewis, Dallas, Texas

The toasts concluded, there was an entertainment by professional talent. The ballroom having no stage, a large square space in center was kept clear, and a "floor show" given there. The program included a variety of dances and other vaudeville acts, with a special number, "Times Have Changed," by our own local talent, the Pusrin sisters—Mrs. M. Kaminsky and Mrs. H. Peters. Their skit was very amusing and enjoyable. Mr. John N. Funk entertained between intermission with stories in his usual *savoir-faire* style.

Friday marked the closing day of the convention, and saw the reading of the several committee reports and final disposition of unfinished business. The Auditing Committee reported the N. A. D.'s books in perfect condition, but there was a deficit of about \$500, being mostly back-salary due the Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Moore. It was suggested that the sum be paid by a loan from other sources, so the Association could start with a clean sheet.

Mr. Moore took the floor and stated that he was willing to cut the amount in half and take \$250, which evoked much applause. The bill was ordered paid from the new membership fees collected during the convention.

It was also proposed to readjust the amount to be paid the new Secretary-Treasurer, to be more in keeping with the changed economic conditions of today. Mr. Max Lubin moved that the amount be set at \$150 a year, which was passed.

The Resolutions which were read one by one and adopted will be printed in a later issue.

Election of officers was next in order. Mr. Marcus L. Kenner was chosen President by acclamation, as he was the only candidate nominated. James N. Orman, of Jacksonville, Ill., was elected First Vice-President.

A close contest, needing two ballots, between Royal Durian, of Connecticut, and Roy Stewart, of Washington, D. C., resulted in the election of Mr. Stewart as Second Vice-President.

Only two candidates were nominated for Secretary-Treasurer—Troy Hill, of Texas, and Altor Sedlow, of New York. Mr. Sedlow was elected.

The new Board Members are Dr. T. F. Fox, Dr. E. W. Nies and Mr. F. A. Moore.

Mr. Arthur L. Roberts, of Chicago, Ill., was appointed Trustee of the Endowment Fund, in place of Mr. J. M. Stewart, whose term had expired.

After the Benediction by Rev. Edward Kaercher, the convention was adjourned *sine die*, and it was then two o'clock in the afternoon. A general exodus to the lunch room followed immediately.

The rest of the afternoon was devoted to sightseeing, with the Rockefeller Center (Radio City) observation roof as chief attraction. From that spot high up in the air, the whole of New York City could be seen in a glance, and "a good part of the rest of the United States," as one visitor summed it.

Friday evening the gala event among the menfolk was the much-advertised smoker of the N. F. S. D., at the Mecca Temple on 55th Street, under the auspices of the Allied Frats of the Metropolis, Divisions, Nos. 23, 42, 87, 91, 92, 114 and 115. About seven hundred were assembled there at the scheduled hour, when Grand President Arthur L. Roberts, of Chicago, Ill., entered and was escorted to his seat on the platform and given an ovation. Max Lubin and Nathan Schwartz were in charge of the ritual work, and had a large job as there were some forty candidates from the various divisions to ride "the goat," but the billy was quite equal to the occasion. President Roberts and a few others from out of town spoke words of greeting, and then came the vaudeville show, consisting chiefly of dance numbers by "the loveliest girls from each State" as Chairman Friedwald described it. The weather was extremely warm that evening, and the room was hot, but a good many of the Frats were dressed as comfortably as the performers, whose dances also matched the temperature.

The show being over, refreshments were next on the program. The mountain of sandwiches began to disintegrate, the kegs were tapped, one Frat met another "long-lost" brother, so did another, and the spirit of good fellowship spread. Several reels of moving pictures were shown

(Continued on page 6)

DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL

NEW YORK, AUGUST 2, 1934

THOMAS FRANCIS FOX, *Editor*
WILLIAM A. RENNER, *Business Manager*

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL (published by New York School for the Deaf, at 163d Street and Riverside Drive) is issued every Thursday; it is the best paper for deaf-mutes published; it contains the latest news and correspondence: the best writers contribute to it.

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VICTOR O. SKYBERG, M.A.

Superintendent

"He's true to God who's true to man;
Whenever wrong is done
To the humblest and the weakest
Neath the all-beholding sun,
That wrong is also done to us,
And they are slaves most base,
Whose love of right is for themselves
And not for all the race."

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LAST WEEK was a period of torrid weather in New York City, but for all of that, even with the heat increased by several lively discussions, at the Seventeenth Triennial Convention of the National Association of the Deaf, those in attendance managed to keep tolerably cool. The attendance, which seemingly was mostly local, was large; the city press estimated 1,100 as being present at the opening on the evening of July 23d.

At this opening session Mayor LaGuardia and U. S. Senator Cope-land were the main attractions, and each made an encouraging address of good will, being suitably acknowledged by the assembly with rousing applause.

Upon the completion of the literary program, all adjourned to the grand ballroom, where a merry time was spent, lasting till early morning. Our news columns details some of the work of the business sessions upon which we expect to comment in future issues.

EDUCATIONAL surveys are becoming quite the mode; the are intended to produce information that will add to efficiency in teaching through supplying records on general education. The experience of teachers and related subjects are expected to suggest a basis which may establish a measure of both the qualifications of teachers and raise the standard of instruction. Schools have been criticised for turning out average pupils, while, it is insisted, they should aim at higher results. Teachers, also, are criticised for the lack of initiative, and of being led, instead of leading a way for themselves. Somehow in all this planning, and especially the "panning" of teachers, the material supplied is entirely overlooked. Teachers may be expected to open the brains of children to the paths of culture, but surely they should not be expected to supply brains where they are lacking.

In schools for the deaf there is an awakening of interest in the scope of vocational training; closer attention is being given to this important branch of training, the necessity for which has

been indicated by numerous incidents attending the supplying replacements for the deaf seeking employment. In New York City and vicinity efforts in this direction are being actively pursued, and with pleasing results, through the well-balanced and united activities of all connected with replacement plans.

Attention is also directed to pupils in the advanced grades of the City's residential schools, to prepare them for the time when they must seek employment. Aside from the daily training in the vocational classes, on stated dates the pupils of the three schools, are gathered together in the auditoriums of each of the schools in rotation, and are addressed by directors or supervisors of large business concerns. These specialists give valuable advice and suggestions on such subjects as: seeking jobs and holding them; the divisions of employment; giving satisfactory service; working smoothly in cooperation with fellow workmen; necessity of following directions and instructions; danger in becoming too self-confident, of knowing more than the "boss;" sulking, wasting time and talking too much while at work; the need of systematic honesty; observance of punctuality and promptness; evidence of fidelity, of interest and pride in the work performed, and the danger attending tardiness and absence. All the lectures and addresses are illustrated and emphasized; it is an entirely new system of bringing before the pupils matters of the gravest importance to their successful continuance when once they have obtained employment.

Some observers lay stress on the question of Employment Compensation regulations, claiming that, in New England, agents seeking replacements for the deaf are greatly embarrassed because industrial companies are obliged to charge increased rates of premiums in the case of deaf employees. This may be a subject that the various vocational committees will have to meet, and if they do, the members are of the type that will assure the deaf fair play.

Catholic Deaf-Mutes Celebrate the
Greatest Day in the Catholic
Deaf-Mute Calendar

Next Sunday, August 5th, the eleventh Sunday after Pentecost, which is known among Catholic deaf-mutes as Ephpheta Sunday, is the greatest distinctively Catholic deaf-mute spiritual feast-day of the year.

The Gospel which is read on this day in all the Catholic churches of the world, tells the story, consoling to the deaf, of the cure of the deaf-mute boy by our Divine Lord. The Catholic deaf-mutes of New York, scattered throughout the five boroughs, will attend services and receive Holy Communion, in a body, at the 9 o'clock Mass next Sunday, August 5th, at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, 30 West 16th Street, New York City.

The sermon on the Gospel of the day will be given in the sign language by Father Purtell, S.J., pastor of the New York Catholic deaf.

This Gospel narrates the double miracle which Christ performed of giving both hearing and speech to a deaf-mute boy.

After services, breakfast will be served in the College Cafeteria. Breakfast over, all will go by subway, or elevated, or auto, to St. Joseph's School for Catholic Deaf Children at Westchester, where a pleasant day is promised and where games for prizes will be held for men, women and children on the spacious grounds of the school.

The festivities of the great day will

close with Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament at 7 o'clock in the boys' chapel.

It will be a pleasure for all the Catholic deaf to spend this great day at the Westchester school, especially those who were pupils at St. Joseph's.

FATHER M. A. PURTELL, S.J.,

Pastor of N. Y. Catholic Deaf-Mutes.

CHICAGO

The "frats" have bought an official automobile! Our two-million-dollar corporation thus becomes, presumably, the first organization of the deaf to possess its own means of transportation.

Grand President Arthur L. Roberts, and (his old college-mate, Grand Trustee the Rev. George Frederick Flick, left in the N. F. S. D.'s new Ford V-8, for a tour of Eastern frat cities, highlighted by installation of a division or two in Montreal, Canada, and winding up at "frat night" in New York during the NAD convention.

The Ford will easily pay for itself in one year. Railway transportation would cost about \$300 for the two officials on this trip, alone. And—garaged in the loop—the car will be constantly in use on official frat business. Headquarters has taken over the real-estate and security business formerly handled by banks—at a saving to the society of nearly \$2,000 per year. This calls for incessant transportation bills; which possession of an official car will cut considerably.

Just 78 souls sat down for the "feed" (benefit of the Home for Aged Deaf) July 18th, managed by Mrs. Ben Ursin at the Home Arts Guild.

It turns out that the Samuel P. Crowley, first assistant to Melvin H. Purvis, and by some said to be the dead-shot who fired the fatal bullet into the back of John Dillinger's head, July 22d, was the Federal agent detailed two years ago to track down a deaf-mute—and did so. The deaf man was Kreiger, or Kruger, a half-brother of the notorious Eddie Sullivan of Impostor Bureau fame, and was wanted for stealing a car down south. He first went to frat headquarters, who sent him to see Meagher, former Impostor Bureau chief; and the data obtained resulted in Kreiger being landed in Atlanta pen a few weeks later.

Miss Olga Anderson left on the 25th to spend the rest of her vacation with her aged mother in Adams, North Dakota. She left with the same brave, sunny smile—despite the recent loss of her sister, Aldah, here.

Ed. Drinkwine, 34 years old, died Saturday, July 21st, from injuries he received Monday, July 16th, when he was struck by an automobile driven by Jack Lerner, 29 years old, while walking across the street on his way to a grocery store in the morning. His wife did not know an accident had happened to him until a man was sent to notify her that he was in a hospital. She hastened there and found him lying on a bed half unconscious. His skull was fractured and his stomach crushed out in part.

The deceased was born in Racine, Wis., and educated at the Wisconsin deaf school. His parents are also deaf, but his father died long ago, leaving a wife and two children. Edwin was married to a deaf girl, also a pupil at the same school. Besides her he leaves three children, one of them being a girl, 9 years old, who attends the Illinois School for the Deaf. After the death of his father, he moved his family and his mother to Chicago.

Edwin was buried in Mt. Carmel Cemetery after a service had been conducted at a Catholic Church. The driver, Mr. Lerner's wealthy parents, paid the funeral expenses. After the funeral Edwin's mother was taken back to Wisconsin to be cared for at the home of her daughter, but his family is remaining in this city. A friend will take care of the family while Edwin's wife will go to work.

Chas. Hayford's sons run a garage in Lyon, Ill., to help their parents

over hardships. Charles had been out of work for years.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Livshis enjoyed a week-end of two days at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. Wirt in Aurora, Illinois, over July 15th. It is a town of trees and homes.

It will be recalled that Mrs. Elizabeth Solfisburg, the mother of Mrs. F. Wirt, died not so long ago at the age of 91. Her estate included a large tract of land on the east side of Fox River, sloping and wooded, three blocks long and two wide. She bequeathed it to the city of Aurora on condition that it is to be converted to public recreational use, and nothing else, and it was accepted. It has family history rooted deep in the soil. On this ground still stands a house where Mrs. Solfisburg lived for 60 years and where the last eight of her eleven children were born. Mrs. Frederick Wirt was one of them, and this was not the only tract given to the city. It is really a continuation of another piece of land to the south, originally owned by the Solfisburgs and sold to a wealthy man to be donated to the city, and is now known as Copley Park No. 2.

The entire family still live in Aurora, with exception of two who died a few years back and that of one lady who resides in Gleyln Ellyn. All made good where they were born and lived. Among them is one brother-in-law, Circuit Court Judge Max Allaben, who recently was appointed to the State Appellate of Illinois.

It is learned from Mrs. Winnie B. Levy of Chicago Women's Aid, that seven deaf girls responded to the offer of vacations at the Council Camp at Wauconda, Illinois. Besides, there are ten deaf boys at the camp, sponsored by the Young Men's Jewish Charities.

Following is the list of the Chicagoans who did go to New York to attend the Seventeenth Triennial Convention of the National Association of the Deaf: Bada Erickson, Flora Herzberg, Esther Budnitsky, Virginia Dries, Horace Perry, Mr. and Mrs. Peter J. Livshis, Forrest Hoffman, Jule Guthman, Morris Kesert, Jack Allen, Mrs. Dunn, and Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Jacobson. Those who came later on during the convention week were Mr. and Mrs. Leiter, William Powers, A. L. Roberts and Rev. Flick. Mr. Kessler, formerly of Chicago, was noted present, and on his badge was the name of the town he hailed from, Knoxville, Tenn. Thus in all, there were twenty Chicago visitors, a rather large representation.

The trips to Coney Island and that up the Hudson River were the best good times recounted by the Chicagoans. Coney Island certainly was an exciting place—and dangerous, too. At the Steeplechase Park, a few visitors were injured slightly. A grand place to get hurt and show the scars of pleasure is to shoot down the circular chute within a tall tower. One is whirled faster in approaching the bottom, and is suddenly ejected upon the whirlpool of small flat wood whirlpools, whirling rapidly contrawise, so that one is thrown from one to another in all sorts of opposite directions until he is finally thrown off against the outer rim.

The gang of gay pleasure-seekers, all of them from outside New York, ventured on this ground, and were treated with mecurchrome and adhesives, especially Horace Perry and Bada Erickson, Mrs. Brookbank, of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Callaghan, of Cleveland. The arms and elbows were favorite places of scratches and bruises. This gang also included the husbands, Mr. and Mrs. Haass, of Akron; Mr. Mayerhoffer, and Mr. W. Stewart.

THIRD FLAT.

3348 W. Harrison St.

One Convention visitor who came and went without the formality of registering was Dan Cupid, and it is reported that nine couples have announced their engagements as a result of Daniel's persuasive powers.

PENNSYLVANIA

The 45th annual picnic of the Allentown Local Branch, P. S. A. D., will be held on August 12th at Dorney Park, known as "the Natural Spot" of Allentown. Various amusements are planned, including baseball, swimming, and free movies. The park itself is claimed to compare well with that at Hershey, and this picnic will probably attract the same large crowds as in former years.

In fact, the Pennsylvania picnic season is now in full swing. Also on August 12th, the Scranton Frats will stage a picnic at Pleasant View Park, at Inkerman, near Pittston. It will be an all day affair, with Sidney Armfield in charge.

About 40 attended the picnic of the Knights of De l'Epee of Scranton, held at Lewis Lake, near Forest City, on July 4th. A chartered bus conveyed about thirty of the deaf to the picnic, and the rest went in private cars. The round trip bus fare, including also two meals, was only \$2.50 per person. Baseball and swimming were the major attractions, and a real good time was provided to those in attendance. John Harrington was in charge of the arrangements.

A card postmarked from Denver, Colorado, reached this correspondent from Mr. and Mr. Frank A. Leitner of Pittsburgh. The Leitners have been on an extended automobile tour, and plan to return home again about August 15th.

And another card brings the information that Mrs. Ernest W. Brookbank, of Altoona, was one of the interested visitors to the Century of Progress Exposition at Chicago, in mid-July.

Mr. and Mrs. William Blessing, Rev. and Mrs. Warren Smaltz, Mrs. Blanche Ladd, Miss Mary R. McDevitt, and Mr. Arden Eberly, were recently entertained by Miss Margaret Wolfe at her cottage in Williams Grove Park, on the Gettysburg pike. Subsequently, on July 10th, all above spent a social evening at the home of the Rev. and Mrs. Smaltz at Lebanon.

The mother of David Evans, of Plymouth, is seriously ill. A sister of his, Mrs. Norman Frey of Mannheim, (the former Hannah Evans) journeyed to Plymouth on July 22nd, to see her mother. She was conveyed by Miss Margaret Wolfe in her car.

Mrs. Rebecca Sohmer of Wilkes-Barre spent several days in New York, during mid-July, visiting Mr. and Mrs. Harry Goldberg.

Hugh Jones of Wilkes-Barre has been an employee of the State Highway Department since last January. He holds a steady job as a sign painter. His work consists in painting highway signs and warning signs, and in keeping them legible, spic and span.

Miss Sophie Wadzinski of Nanticoke was a visitor in Pottsville for a week during mid-July. She was the guest of hearing friends.

Miss Mary R. McDevitt returned to her former home at Wilkes-Barre to spend the weekend over July 22d. She now resides at Harrisburg.

St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Scranton, maintains a splendid summer cottage for parish members at Crescow. Mrs. Elsie Herron, a member of the silent mission at St. Luke's, was one of thirty women who were invited to spend a week there free of charge. She went on July 18th, and reports having had a wonderful time.

Mrs. O. Lynn Clark, of Scranton, has returned home from a visit of two weeks with her mother at Lake Comfort.

Mrs. William Morgan, of Scranton, has gone to Philadelphia for an extended visit of about one month. She will be the guest of her two sisters, Mrs. Charles S. Yoder and Mrs. William Anderson. Because his work required it, Mr. Morgan will remain in Scranton and keep bachelor quarters. But he is optimistic about

it all, claiming to be a good chef, housemaid, launderer, and all the rest of it.

Miss. Mary Kelly, of Carbondale, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. Fred Eisele at Scranton for a week, and attended services of the silent mission there on July 22d.

Mrs. Gertie Hooven and Miss Mary Jones were recent guests of Miss Ella Webber at Avoca.

Employees of the Erie Railroad held their annual picnic on July 21st at Lake Ariel, near Hawley. Among the crowd present were Lawrence Barrett and Edward Cawley, both employees of the railroad, at Scranton. Mr. Barrett is a car repairman, and Mr. Cawley, a laborer for the road. They report having had a grand time.

Laura, the youngest daughter of Rev. and Mrs. Warren Smaltz, has been vacationing at Wildwood, N. J.

The recent heat wave was not merely something to talk about, according to J. Clarence Reinmiller, of Hazleton. In his case it produces an outcropping of hives that was devastating! His head swelled to nearly twice its normal size. Now the attack has subsided, and he can wear his hat again.

The Hazleton Club for the Deaf has vacated its former quarters on Mine Street. It now has better rooms at Farr's place, on East Broad Street, opposite the post office building. The club occupies the second floor.

J. Clarence Reinmiller, Luther Peters, Joseph Larocco, and Michael Kuchar were guests of Felix Lutz, of Tamaqua, at his camp on Lake Wallenpaupack, over the Sunday of July 29th.

Western Marylanders held their annual picnic at Conomac Park, Williamsport, Maryland, on Sunday, July 15th. Two autos full of Pennsylvanians were there. One car was from York, that of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond E. Price. And Rev. Warren Smaltz was accompanied in his own car by Mrs. Smaltz, Mrs. William Blessing, Mrs. Blanche Ladd, and Miss Mary McDevitt. The picnic was attended by about 200 of the deaf, and was a pleasant affair. Various games were played and prizes awarded.

This correspondent was one of the judges who had to choose the one most beautiful girl out of a bevy of deaf bathing beauties. It was no easy task, but the award fell upon Miss Vera Draper. It was voted to stage another picnic at the same lovely park next year.

Some time ago this column chronicled the difficulty which William Blessing, of Harrisburg, had experienced with his automobile liability insurance. Because of his deafness, his insurance policy had been summarily cancelled. When he tried to take out a policy of insurance with another company, he found that there was stubborn discrimination among the insurance companies toward deaf drivers of motor vehicles. Now, after months of effort, he has just secured a policy of insurance with the Harleysville (Pa.) Mutual Liability Insurance Company. This company has the full approval of the state insurance commission. Moreover, the policy that has just been issued to Mr. Blessing is the standard policy, of \$10,000 personal liability and \$1,000 property damage. The premium paid for this policy by Mr. Blessing was the unusual amount, and no more. And the policy contains an additional clause stipulating in plain language that the company is aware that Mr. Blessing is totally deaf, and assumes its risk with that understanding.

This is good news for deaf Pennsylvanians. But there is a string to it. The above policy of insurance was issued to Mr. Blessing as a sort of venture. The company does not wish to underwrite additional policies to other deaf drivers, until at least a year has passed. In other words, the deaf drivers, in the person of Mr. Blessing himself, are on

probation. The company hopes, however, eventually to accept deaf risks freely, on the same terms it now accepts the hearing driver.

In this connection it may be pointed out once more that under the new motor vehicle code of Pennsylvania any driver involved in an accident causing injury to persons, or property damage to the amount of \$50, is compelled to take out insurance or deposit a bond. It makes no difference which driver was responsible for the accident. Under the operation of this code, the several hundred licensed deaf drivers of Pennsylvania were going to have their driving privilege jeopardized. For obviously, if no insurance company could be found to accept deaf risks, and also meet state insurance commission requirements, then the deaf driver so unfortunate as to figure in an accident would lose his license, even though he were in no wise responsible for the accident.

Some years ago the traffic engineer of the Keystone Automobile Club of Philadelphia ascertained that there were (at that time) 288 licensed deaf drivers in Pennsylvania. And they alone, out of all classes of drivers, had a perfect accident record, as ascertained from the data of the highway department at Harrisburg. Yet insurance companies persist in viewing the deaf as bad risks, in spite of the evidence.

Akron, Ohio

Julius Cahen, of Cleveland, and Miss Addie Jones, daughter of Mrs. Junaita Jones, of Akron, were recently married in the east. Mr. Cahen and his bride will live in Cleveland. We wish the popular young people a happy married life in the future.

Howell Stottler had the job of painting the houses of Ralph Dann, Leon Laingor and Harry Ware recently. Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Stottler, whose home is in Akron, were overnight guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Benedict, Saturday, July 8th.

Miss Edna Hutcherson, who had been visiting her sister, Mrs. B. Hume, and friends, has returned to her home in Louisville, Ky.

We were grieved to learn that Wesley D. Ellis died at his home in Toledo, June 19th, from notice in the July Frat. We extend sympathy to Mrs. Wesley D. Ellis, daughter, Helen, and a sister-in-law, Miss Alta Charlton. It is probable that he has a brother in Akron. Mr. Ellis and the writer were classmates at Columbus, O., having graduated with the class of 1883. Truly a beloved friend has fallen asleep.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Bender and the former's mother, of Cincinnati, were here on business, June 16th.

William Eichler, who is a "kitchen boy", at the Ohio School for the Deaf, is vacationing at his home near Randolph for three months.

St. Paul's Silent Mission and the Silent Community Sunday School Class picnicked at the Metropolitan Park in Goodyear Heights, Sunday, June 17th. Members and their friends of the two groups brought well-filled baskets and greatly enjoyed the picnic dinner. Claude Kreibel, of Wadsworth, was an out-of-town guest.

We are sorry to report that George Brown, who was graduated from Gallaudet College last month, is ill with pleurisy for the past several weeks.

As far as your writer can learn, all other deaf are about as usual.

A jolly time was had by about twenty friends, who attended the social Saturday evening, July 8th at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. Stottler. Two out-of-town guests were from Beaver Falls, Pa., and Lebring.

The Ohio reunion was held at Columbus June 1, 2 and 3 with about 400 members and friends in attendance. Although the weather was extremely warm all enjoyed

the three-days program, which was transacted in its usual way. Kreigh B. Ayers, the retiring president, certainly made a fine officer and Roy Conkling, our newly elected president will take the same interest in three years. The Alumni Association made quite a nice sum out of the reunion's affair.

B.

Some Facts Concerning the North Carolina Bureau of Labor for the Deaf

Editor Deaf-Mutes' Journal:

In the July 12th issue of your paper, there was an article concerning the North Carolina Bureau of Labor for the Deaf, written by Mrs. G. H. Bailey, of Raleigh, N. C. I regret to say that it contained some astounding statements about this bureau that are not right and they shall never be left unchallenged because of the real harm they will do some North Carolina deaf people. In her article she claims credit for our bureau being alive today, that in reality, belongs to other parties. I was the Chairman of the N. C. A. D. Legislative Committee that worked for its passage in the Legislature of 1922-1923 and also a member of the "Save-the-Bureau" Committee of 1932-1933. Now since Mrs. Bailey was not a member of either committee, and because of the positions I held, and the knowledge of the circumstances surrounding the bureau, I feel I am inevitably entitled to a reply to clear up such misleading statements. I have no ill feelings nor any desire to do any harm, but I mean to lay before the deaf public some brief facts and show to whom the credit belongs—the reason the bureau is alive today.

The idea of having a bureau of labor for the deaf was first talked of and brought before the North Carolina Association of the Deaf during its convention in 1922 by J. M. Robertson. It was accepted and plans were immediately laid for its introduction into the Legislature. A committee was appointed and I was made the Chairman. Mrs. Bailey was not a member of this committee. The bill to create this bureau had a real hard time going through, due to the fact that the Superintendent of the North Carolina School for the White Deaf at Morganton, N. C., fought a certain section of the bill. This section, if it were a law today, would be a great blessing to the deaf. Now Mrs. Bailey was a vigorous supporter of the Superintendent and even worked to defeat the bill. Evidently the superintendent saw the handwriting on the wall and had acted accordingly. We deaf finally consented to leave out the said section so the bill could be more easily and quickly passed. The credit belongs to the committee who fought for it. Now it was 1923 when the bureau was born, today it is 1934 and it sure has got us deaf puzzled as to what is Mrs. Bailey's motive for publicly staking her claim for the credit after all these eleven years. In reality the credit has long ago been given proportionately to the proper parties and is on record in "cold storage" for keeps.

The officers of the N. C. A. D. had long before engaged the Governor at that time, to appear before the association and speak in the interest of the then proposed bureau and other matters touching the deaf.

Mrs. Bailey claims the bureau made some sorry mistakes at start and was weighed in the balance and found wanting. It is nothing out of the ordinary knowledge that any newly established business is liable to mistakes, but our bureau did not make *sorry* ones, for it profited from whatever little ones it made. Besides the bureau can be likened to a kid—it is *not* a man or woman right after its birth. There was only one thing found lacking after

(Continued on page 7)

Canadian News

News items for this column, and subscriptions, may be sent to Mrs. A. M. Adam, 143 Grant Avenue, Hamilton, Ont., Canada.

HAMILTON

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Taylor and Mr. Fretz (Mrs. Taylor's father), Mr. Howard Breen, and Misses Monica and Winifred Breen went to Toronto on July 22nd with Council No. 118, of the Canadian Order of Chosen Friends, and were joined by Mrs. Breen, who has been staying in Toronto since her return from Ottawa. The party had an enjoyable picnic on the Island and returned to Hamilton the same night. Mr. Taylor, unfortunately got his hand injured, when he caught a hard driven baseball. The hand was very much swollen next day and it was feared that a finger may have been broken.

About eight or nine of the younger deaf of Hamilton attended the Toronto picnic at Port Dalhousie, but as they appeared to have spent most of the time in the lake, they had not much to report about it, except that there was a large attendance. We hope to have more particulars of the picnic to report next week.

Mrs. Breen's friends are pleased to have her back again after her five week's vacation in Ottawa and Toronto. Mrs. Breen says it was the best time she has ever had and could have stayed away longer, as she had many invitations from friends, but as her daughters are going away on their vacation on Saturday, she had to be at home.

Miss Dorothy Adam, who has been on the staff of the McGregor Clinic for the past five and a half years, is leaving on Saturday, July 28th, for the A. V. P. A. camp at Lake Couchiching, where she will spend two weeks of her annual month's vacation.

TORONTO

Mr. and Mrs. Huband, of Ottawa, spent a week here, as the guests of Mrs. Huband's sister, Mrs. Drew.

Mr. and Mrs. McCaul, who had been away on a holiday, were summoned home by a wire, announcing the death of Mr. McCaul's mother, who had been ailing for some time. We sincerely sympathize with Mr. McCaul and other relatives.

Some of the younger visitors to the Convention were successful in securing Premier Bennett's autograph—aren't they proud of it!

The following notice appeared in the *Ottawa Citizen* during the Convention time.

"Mr. and Mrs. Harry Grooms, of Toronto, have been attending the Biennial Convention of the Ontario Association of the Blind, of which Mr. Grooms is President."

We congratulate Mr. Grooms on his new appointment and hope he will do as well as president of the "Blind" association, as he did while president of the O. A. D.

Mr. Adam McHardy, who underwent an operation recently, is now much better and has returned home again.

Mr. William Roman has been improving in health lately, but has to be careful not to overwork.

GENERAL NEWS

The deaf of Galt will hold their picnic on the beautiful grounds of Soper Park, on Civic holiday, August 6th. This will be a basket picnic, so please bring your lunches and have a good time from 9 A.M. to 10. The picnic committee are arranging a good program of sports and races. Quite a large attendance is expected, as many of the deaf from Toronto, Hamilton and other places have signified their intention of being present.

Mrs. L. B. Moynihan, of Kitchener, is moving to a larger apartment this week. Her new address is Royal Apartments 56, D College Street, Kitchener. Mrs. Moynihan is now much improved in health

and hopes to be very comfortable in her new quarters.

A very successful picnic was held at Mrs. Margaret Nahrgang's place at Hagsville on July 7th. About 30 of the deaf attended it and had a very enjoyable time.

Mr. Eddie Fishbein, accompanied by Mrs. Fishbein and their two boys, motored to Buffalo on July 14th. Mrs. Fishbein then went to New York City by train, to spend about six weeks with her parents, and expects to return to London by Labor day.

BRANTFORD, ONT.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Lloyd and children attended the Hamilton picnic on July 14th. Mr. Lloyd was re-elected treasurer of the O. A. D. by a large majority, at the recently Convention in Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd recent motored to Quebec and greatly admired the fine old city.

Mrs. Bamber Brown, who has been seriously ill, is now reported to be doing nicely.

Mrs. Smith, who also was quite ill, is now better again.

Mrs. James Goodbrand is now at home again with her husband and family and is reported to be much better.

A. W. ADAM.

Buffalo, N. Y.

Mrs. Albert Ode, of Pine Hill, who has been ill for some time, is able to be about again.

Mrs. Wilbur Johncox entertained the Kicuwa Club at her home on Carl Street Thursday evening. The club has had some very enjoyable gatherings, and recently Mrs. Frank Messenger entertained at her home on Cambridge Street.

Mrs. Herbert Grover, of Buffalo, and children, Doris, Geraldine and John, are visiting friends and relatives in Corfu and Darine, N. Y.

Gladys Grover and two nephews, Harold and Lowell Berryman, after spending a most enjoyable week camping near Tanglewood Park, East Aurora, N. Y., have returned home to Buffalo.

The League for the Hard of Hearing held an all-day picnic at the charming summer home of Miss Mae Strigel in the Boston Hills, Boston, N. Y., recently. Everyone had a lovely time.

Miss J. Mead and several other young ladies, all of Buffalo, N. Y., attended the convention of the deaf in New York City. We haven't heard yet if they had a good time or not, but we know they did.

The Thirteenth Biennial Reunion of LeCouteux St. Mary's Alumni Association was held at the Institution for the Deaf, July 20th to 22d last. A large gathering was present. The three days' program was as follows:

Friday, July 20th.—6:30 P.M., Registration. 8:00 P.M., Address of Welcome. 8:45 P.M., Business Session. 1932 Reunion movies after meeting.

Saturday, July 21st.—10:00 A.M., Business Session and Election of New Officers. 11:30 A.M., Bus Ride to Picnic at Sunset Grove, Williamsville, N. Y.

Sunday, July 22d.—9:00 A.M., Mass at St. Mary's Chapel. 1:00 P.M., Banquet. Photographs after banquet. 4:00 P.M., Softball game, East vs. West. 8:00 P.M., Social and dance at the Boys' Gym.

The officers of the Association are Russell Martina, President; Miss Genevieve Cloose, Vice-President; Miss Cecil Barush, Secretary; Joseph B. Spahn, Treasurer; Joseph Solazzo, Sergeant-at-Arms.

The following committee had charge of the Reunion: Milan Macakjanja, Chairman; Mrs. L. Baus, Miss Esther DiPirro, Miss Mary Hinchey, Miss Pelegia Kond, James Pascall, John Ryan, Alton Kaufman, George Chiappone, Mr. and Mrs. P. Gabel.

Among the out-of-town people who attended the Reunion were: Mrs. Mary Peck, of Bradford, Pa., Mrs. Albert Ebel and Mrs. H. McCorn, of Cleveland, O., Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Gerrety, Robert and Dorothy Gerrety and Edward Shaw, of Ashtabula, O.,

Mr. and Mrs. Hinchey and small son, Miss Nora McMahon and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wente, of Syracuse, N. Y., J. F. Pascall, of Chicago, Ill., Miss Eleanor Blauz, Cleveland, O., Frank and Edward Hayes, Hamilton, Ont., Mrs. M. Wallace, Helen and Arthur Wallace, of Jamestown, N. Y., a crowd from Rochester, N. Y. and near-by towns. The Reunion was a most enjoyable affair. G. G.

Kansas City

Miss Juanita Vaughn, this year's graduate of Gallaudet College, and her companion, Miss Thelma Ott, also Gallaudet College, are spending several days here with Miss Elsie Spencer. Since leaving college, they had been traveling here and there in the East before Chicago lured them to the World's Fair. A month's traveling has tired them, and more traveling enforced on them will be a direct route to their homes in California. By the way, Miss Vaughn has obtained a position as teacher in the California School for the Deaf.

Mr. Fremand Offerle left for the East several days ago. He will visit his Alma Mater in Illinois and some of his relatives in Pennsylvania. His going to the N. A. D. Convention gave him this opportunity.

Prof. and Mrs. Walter J. Krug, of Gallaudet College, are driving "leisurely" to California, although they have to be in Oakland very soon. (Incidentally Oakland is near striking 'Frisco.) Maybe that's why they are stopping for a while at Prof. Powrie Doctor's in Olathe, Kans., after a lot of persuasion and logical argument by the latter.

Mr. Nathan Lahn put up a timely appearance in Olathe to learn of the coming of the Krugs. Then, presto! a carload of friends with Nate himself at the wheel arrived at "Doc's" house.

It was a typical little Gallaudet College reunion engineered by Mr. Doctor. Those who attended the gathering were: Supt. and Mrs. Menzemer, Mr. and Mrs. Krug, Mr. and Mrs. Ringle, Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard, James Flood, Kathryn Buster, Lila Buster, Nathan Lahn, Max Mossel, and Mr. and Mrs. Laughlin. (The writer's apology: there are many more to be named, but these names are lacking.)

A story-telling contest was held at Mr. and Mrs. Clem Dillenschneider's home on July 14th. Fred Murphy won the first prize, with the second award going to Miss Lila Buster. John Miller won honorary mention.

The same night a picnic was held at Manhattan, Kans., and several Kansas City residents made a trip there.

Whenever Mr. P. T. Hughes comes to Kansas City, he never, in our opinion, comes once too often. He showed up here once more a few days ago, and called on Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Sanford. Again we are peeved because he did not see all of us.

Business conditions here forced the Patterson Machinery Co. to close out, thereby throwing Mr. Frank Patterson out of employment. Mr. Patterson has been associated with this firm about forty years, and naturally he has no definite plans for the future.

After four years of idleness, Oscar Sanford finally landed a job at Perren Co., and he is making a go of it.

Roy Stanfill is the only deaf person in Kansas City to possess a truck which is being used in one of the P.W.A. projects here.

M. M.

COMING !!

EMERSON ROMERO'S

"VARIETIES"

The greatest show ever!

Saturday, October 13th

NEW YORK CITY

(Continued from page 3)

as an added attraction for those who remained after midnight.

A party of about 75 was invited to a nearby hotel, the proprietor of which was related to a local deaf resident. The cash register in the bar-room was removed and the guests were invited to sample everything in the room *ad libitum*. They responded quite nobly, and all of them missed the boat excursion Saturday morning.

While most of the men were at the Smoker, the ladies were not forgotten. Various card games and other forms of entertainment were provided for them at the Hotel Pennsylvania. Prize winners and names of those who won the two watches have not been secured by the reporter.

The large Hudson River Day Line steamer was practically owned by the deaf on Saturday morning for the excursion up New York's unsurpassed river to Indian Point, about fifteen hundred being on board. Cloudy skies held back their rain until the boat was half way up, and then let loose by the bucketful. However, the weather cleared sufficiently before the Point was reached, and an enjoyable afternoon was spent at the park. Several hundred extra visitors came by auto and train. A party of the residents at the Gallaudet Home were brought down and had the pleasure of meeting many old friends.

The return to New York City was made on two different boats two hours apart, many on the first boat having organized private parties to see more of the city by night, prior to leaving the next day. A testimonial dinner planned for Grand President Roberts by the Frats for Sunday evening was abandoned because Mr. Roberts had to leave for Pittsburgh that afternoon, but he had an impromptu reception in the lobby.

The convention had a press bureau under the direction of Altor Sedlow, who volunteered to be publicity director. There were reporters from the leading dailies and the Associated Press in attendance every day, and the convention was well covered in the news columns day by day during the week.

Late arrivals at the Hotel Pennsylvania Saturday evening found the assembly halls dark and deserted. The seventeenth triennial convention of the National Association of the Deaf was over. New York City had been host once again after a lapse of fifty years, and had put over a successful affair in spite of the trying economic conditions all over the country the past five years. Below is a directory of the several committees and chairmen in charge of the various activities of the convention:

NEW YORK CITY LOCAL COMMITTEE

Marcus L. Kenner, Chairman; John N. Funk, Secretary and Publicity; Jack M. Ebin, Treasurer; Miss Eleanor E. Sherman, Mrs. Henry Plapinger, Dr. Edwin W. Nies, Paul J. DiAnno, Edward J. Sherwood and William A. Renner.

CONVENTION PROGRAM COMMITTEE

Dr. Thomas F. Fox, New York City, Chairman; Rey. Guilbert C. Braddock, New York City; Samuel Frankenheim, New York City.

OFFICIAL INTERPRETERS

Prof. Victor O. Skyberg, Mr. Edward P. Clarke, Mrs. Sara S. Temple and Mrs. Tanya Nash.

OTHER SUB-COMMITTEES

Transportation..... Marcus L. Kenner
Hotel Reservations..... William A. Renner
Registration..... Mrs. Henry Plapinger
Reception and Ball..... The Committee
Writers Luncheon..... Altor L. Sedlow
Sightseeing Tour.....

Edw. J. Sherwood and Paul J. DiAnno
New York City by Night..... The Guides
Gallaudet College Dinner.....

Dr. Thomas F. Fox
Coney Island Day..... John N. Funk
Arts and Crafts Exposition.....

Miss Eleanor E. Sherman
Bridge Tournament..... Emerson Romero
Chess Tournament..... James Garrick
Banquet..... Dr. Edwin W. Nies
Entertainment..... William A. Renner
Golf Tournament..... J. P. Radcliffe
Frat Smoker..... Benjamin Friedwald
Ladies Night.....

Miss E. E. Sherman and Mrs. H. Plapinger
"OWLS"..... Mrs. Culmer Barnes
Guides..... Edward C. Carr, Capt.

PHILADELPHIA

News items for this column should be sent to Howard S. Ferguson, 250 W. Sparks St., Olney, Philadelphia, Pa.

The N. A. D. Convention over in New York has come and gone. 'Tis stated that 2000 deaf people lent their presence to make it a gala affair. Philadelphia did her share by sending over a flock of conventioners. Some went for the whole week and the most of them took advantage of the week-end entertainments which consisted of the Frat smoker on Friday night and the boat trip on Saturday. Boy, oh boy, wasn't the smoker swell? You Fraters who did not go over sure missed a swell show. There were 700 people assembled in Mecca Temple Casino when the doors were closed. Before the entertainment began, 50 aspirants were initiated into the ways and means of the N. F. S. D.

Lewis Long, William Rothmund, Joseph Rogers, Joseph Balasa, Lloyd Armor and Howard Ferguson made up a party on the 5:00 train for New York on Friday. James Meenan got his timetables mixed up and had to go it alone to New York on the 4 o'clock train.

Harry Dooner and his trusty flivver left early in the afternoon. He reports he burned up the roads to get to New York in time for the smoker.

Lloyd Armor returned home after the smoker on the 3:35 A.M. train and when he reached his abode, he got out his Oldsmobile, oiled it up, and then woke up his wife and two kids, bundled them in and motored back to New York for the boat ride. This goes to show how good the convention was.

Joseph Tosti, Wm. Grinnell and Hugh Cusack traveled over on the bus lines Friday. Joe was to meet his pal, Dave Bagdon, of Brooklyn, at 7 P.M., but it was finally 2 A.M., when they caught up to each other.

John A. Roach arrived in time for the Frat smoker after missing the five o'clock train from Philadelphia. He showed up as if had just stepped out of a shower bath with his clothes on. John was in New York for the opening of the N. A. D. Convention on Sunday and I have heard that he was one of the first, if not the first to register.

New York can rave about its bridge players, but Philadelphia took home half of the prizes. Mrs. Robert Young and Mr. Sylvan Stern brought home two beautiful loving cups which they won at the Bridge Tournament.

No Philadelphian got separated from his crowd while at the Convention. If he did, all he had to do was go into any tap-room and he would, as sure as my name is Ferguson, meet some of his friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Sylvan G. Stern spent the week attending the N. A. D. Convention. Their oldest son, a boy scout, was on a camping trip Treasure Island, N. J., while their youngest son was away at a private camp near Peekskill, N. Y. Thus the Sterns were able to enjoy the Convention more fully.

During the Hershey Park picnic on June 24th, Mrs. David Singerman and two children kept right on to Altoona, Pa., where they spent a month with Mr. Singerman's family. They returned home on the 22d of July.

William Margolis was presented with a new heir on July 15th by his wife, formerly Miss Ruth Schneider. The baby weighed 7¾ pounds at birth.

Another arrival was a baby girl, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Killian, of Upper Merion, Pa. Mrs. Killian will be remembered as Miss Regina Toughill. Weight of baby, 7 pounds.

Dave Bagdon, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was in town on the 15th of July, coming over on the excursion train. He spent the day with the Tostis of Olney. Dave, a former

Philly sheik, is now married and living in New York, where he is employed with a printing firm.

Harry Miller, Philadelphia's deaf truck driver, has safely hauled a big truck all the way to Erie, Pa. A post card from him on July 9th, stated this. Harry, who usually works on the New York and Philadelphia route, took some of his friends over during Convention week.

Harry Dooner, John A. Roach and Hugh Cusack attended the Reading Frat Picnic on Sunday, July 15th. Mr. Cusack, upon returning, brought his eldest daughter Ellen home with him. She had been staying at Mr. and Mrs. Charles Smith's home up in Shenandoah, and they brought her down to Reading and her father's arms.

We are sorry to report that the baby boy born to Mr. and Mrs. Dawes Sutton of Atlantic City, last month, passed away recently. Cause of death is lacking.

Mr. Henry Dempsey (know as Thomas Dempsey during school days) has left Philadelphia for good. On July 3d, in company with his sister and her son, he motored all the way to Seattle, Washington, arriving there safely on July 10th. Mr. Dempsey's brother-in-law, who is employed in the U. S. Navy, is stationed there, hence the family departure.

North Carolina Labor Bureau

(Continued from page 5)

weighing it in the balance, and that was insufficient co-operation, especially that of the opponents of the bill at the very outset.

Now during the 1932-1933 session of the Legislature our bureau was truly placed on the abolishment list. The depression had something to do with this along with our State Compensation law, and right on top of these, like a bolt of lightning from a clear sky, were the damaging remarks given to a committee of the Legislature by the same superintendent of our school. He said our bureau was of no great value and that it should be replaced with a Field Worker. This could easily have been added as an extra duty to our already established bureau and would have been in a very appropriate place. Mrs. Bailey was a very vigorous supporter of the superintendent in his remarks along with several other opponents of the bureau. Had the bureau been replaced by a Field Worker it would have wiped the slate clean of any trace or imprint of the deaf's own accomplishments. But, bless the good old loyal deaf warriors, they played the role of minute men, as of olden times, and formed a committee that can rightfully be called "Save-the-Bureau" Committee. It put up a strong fight and the bureau was *Saved!* No sooner had the committee shelved their smoking guns when the same superintendent used some backdoor influence over the State Commissioner of Labor, who has some power over our bureau, and as a result we deaf were deprived of our right to make some recommendations. But let me sound a red warning that there is still a supply of good fighting material left in the good old North Carolina warriors and they will be on hand at the sound of the next battle.

Mrs. Bailey said that since our bureau is co-operating with the Superintendent of our school for the deaf at Morganton, it is making good. It is a real shame that she would attempt to cast a bad reflection on the intelligent deaf of North Carolina by trying to show them up as unable to manage their bureau themselves. It has gradually made good since it was created and its doors have always been open to any one offering sincere co-operation. It was first in doing its part in co-operating with the said superintendent. I challenged anyone to prove

this otherwise. The superintendent, himself, is the one who should offer his co-operation just because he is not managing the bureau and in return the Chief in charge of the bureau should offer his co-operation to the superintendent because he is not superintending the school. When such are thus joined there can be some progress that is so essential to the general welfare of the deaf under most any circumstances. Since the bureau was established through the efforts of the deaf themselves, it can be classed as an unique event and it would have been very appropriate if the superintendent had praised such accomplishment with a whole page write-up, with screaming headlines, in the school paper, the *Deaf Carolinian*.

At the present time there is no one with any authority to represent the bureau except the present Chief in charge. He is the proper person to give the history, information, etc., about it. But still, on the other hand, any one is free to express an opinion about it. Mrs. Bailey claims the history of the bureau could serve as a warning to other states. In reality there is nothing to warn the other states about except a red warning from the deaf to other superintendents of schools for the deaf, that it does not pay to invade the rights of deaf taxpayers like the one in North Carolina did, because the bureau is still alive today after all his opposition and damaging remarks.

Of course Mrs. Bailey has written articles in reference to the deaf, but most of them have been about and in support of the said superintendent's grey-haired pet—oralism. She praised it alright. Yet I have to find the proof that it is the only method through which education can be carried to the brains as some have made it appear.

Our State association is always scheduled to meet every two years, but due to the depression it was suspended two years ago and will meet next month, hence all the officers just had to remain in office two years more without being re-elected.

I hope that hereafter all deaf will co-operate to keep the history of our bureau straight. Also it is my sincere wish that other States establish labor bureaus and they can get the history and other necessary information from the present Chief of our bureau, J. M. Vestal, Raleigh, N. C. The other States could call on the N. A. D. to assist them, and may they have great success, too.

CHARLES C. VESTAL,
Raleigh, N. C.

Bridge Championship

The National Contract Bridge Championship for the Deaf, which was held at the Hotel Pennsylvania under the direction of Mr. Emerson Romero on Tuesday evening, July 24th, in conjunction with the 17th Triennial Convention, was won by the team of Messrs. Benjamin Brandelstein and Benjamin Mintz, representing the Deaf-Mutes' Union League Bridge Club of New York City. They attained a score of 75 match points for a percentage of .681. The team of Messrs. Joseph Worzel and Samuel Block, also of the Union League Bridge Club, finished a close second with 72 match points.

Each member of the winning team received a beautiful trophy besides winning possession of the team Championship trophy which goes to the Union League Bridge Club.

In the Auction section, the team of Mrs. Robert Young and Mr. Sylvan Stern, both of Philadelphia, nosed out the team of Mr. Robert Young and Miss Goldye Aronson by one match point. The winning team amassed a total of 8 match points out of a possible 12, for a percentage of .666. Each member of the winning team also received a beautiful silver trophy.

EMERSON ROMERO.

St. Ann's Church for the Deaf

511 West 148th Street, New York City

REV. GUILBERT C. BRADDOCK, Vicar

Church Services—During summer months: Holy Communion, first Sunday of each month, at 11 A.M.; Morning Prayer on other Sundays, at 11 A.M. Special Convention Services with Choir: Sunday, July 22d, at 3 P.M. and 8:15 P.M.

Office Hours—Morning, 10 to 12. Afternoons, 2 to 4:30. Evenings, 8 to 10, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday only.

Brooklyn Hebrew Society of the Deaf, Inc.

Meets second Sunday of each month except July and August, at the Hebrew Educational Society Building, Hopkinson and Sutter Avenues, Brooklyn.

Services and interesting speakers every Friday evening at 8:30 P.M., at the H. E. S. English Class, every Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday at 8 o'clock sharp, from September to May, at P. S. 150, Sackman and Sutter Avenues, Brooklyn.

Charles H. Klein, President; Michael Auerbach, Sec'y, 264 Montank Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ephpheta Society

248 West 14th Street, New York City (BMT and 8th Ave. Subways at door) Business meeting First Tuesday Evening Socials Every Third Sunday Evening

FORTHCOMING SOCIALS

(Other dates to be announced in due time)

For any information regarding Ephpheta Society communicate direct to either:

Jere V. Fives, President, 32 Lenox Road, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Agnes C. Brown, Secretary, 1086 President St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Manhattan Division, No. 87

National Fraternal Society of the Deaf, meets at 711 Eighth Avenue, New York City (Deaf-Mutes' Union League Rooms), first Wednesday of each month. For information, write the Secretary, Louis Goldwasser, 318 Haven Ave., N. Y. City.

All Angels' Church for the Deaf (Episcopal)

1151 Leland Ave. Chicago, Illinois (One block north of Wilson Ave. "L" station, and one-half block west).

REV. GEORGE F. FLICK, Priest-in-charge. MR. FREDERICK W. SIBITSKY and MR. FREDERICK B. WIRT, Lay-Readers.

Church services, every Sunday at 11 A.M., Holy Communion, first and third Sundays of each month.

Social Supper, second Wednesday of each month, 6:30 P.M., with entertainment following at 8 P.M.

Get-together socials at 8 P.M., all other Wednesdays. (Use Racine Ave. entrance, around corner).

ALL WELCOME

Minister's address, 6336 Kenwood Avenue.

Silent Athletic Club, Inc., of Philadelphia, Pa.

3535 Germantown Ave.

Club-rooms open to visitors during week-ends, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, and during holidays. Business meeting every second Friday of the month. Harry J. Dooner, President. For information, write to Howard S. Ferguson, Secretary, 250 W. Sparks Street, Olney, Philadelphia, Pa.

Hebrew Assn. of the Deaf, Inc.

Meets Third Sunday afternoon of the month. Information can be had from Mrs. Tanya Nash, Executive Director, 210 West 91st Street, New York City; or Chas. Joselow, 4919 Seventeenth Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Religious Services held every Friday evening at 8:30. Classes every Wednesday evening. Socials and movies First and Third Sunday evenings.

Deaf-Mutes' Union League, Inc.

Club Rooms open the year round. Regular meetings on Third Thursdays of each month, at 8:15 P.M. Visitors coming from a distance of over twenty-five miles welcome. Nathan Schwartz, President; Joseph F. Mortiller, Secretary, 711 Eighth Avenue, New York City.

Queens Division, No. 115

National Fraternal Society of the Deaf, meets at the Jamaica, Y. M. C. A. Building, Parson's Boulevard and 90th Avenue, Jamaica, the first Saturday of each month. For information write to Secretary Harry A. Gillen, 525 DuBois Avenue, Valley Stream, L. I.

Brooklyn Guild of Deaf-Mutes

Meets first Thursday evening each month at St. Mark's Parish House, 230 Adelphi Street, near DeKalb Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Charles B. Terry, Secretary, 65 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SOCIALS AND ENTERTAINMENTS FOR 1934
October 27th.—Hallowe'en Party, Mr. D. Aellis.

November 24th.—Social and Games, Miss E. Anderson.

December 26th.—Christmas Festival, Mr. C. B. Terry.

MRS. HARRY LEIBSOHN, Chairman
DeKalb and Myrtle Ave. car stops at Adelphi St.

Bond Monster Dance

under auspices of

Hartford Div. No. 37N. F. S. D.
at**Old English Ballroom—Hotel Bond**
338 Asylum Street, Hartford, Conn.**Saturday, October 27th, 1934****Admission, . . . 75 per person
\$1.25 couple**

"THEY ARE COMING!"

**THE ALLIED FRATS OF THE
METROPOLIS****Saturday, Nov. 24, 1934**

(PARTICULARS LATER)

Subscribe for the DEAF-MUTES'
JOURNAL.—\$2.00 a year.

Reserved

W. P. A. S. BAZAAR

Saturday, Nov. 10, 1934

**New Guaranteed
Monthly Income
For Life . . .****Plan to Retire at
Age 55, 60 or 65****Absolutely safe investment.
No higher rate to the deaf.
Free medical examination.****Offered by the two OLDEST
Companies in America
NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL
MUTUAL LIFE OF N. Y.****PLAY SAFE**

mail this coupon now

MARCUS L. KENNER, Agent
114 West 27th Street, New York
Please send me full information.

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Address _____

Silver Jubilee Picnic and Games

Under the auspices of

Brooklyn Div., No 23, N. F. S. D.

at

Ulmer Park Athletic Field

(B. M. T. West End trains to 25th Avenue)

INDOOR BASEBALL GAME**DEAF-MUTES' UNION LEAGUE vs. MARGRAF CLUB****TRACK EVENTS**For Men—100 Yards Dash 440 Yards Run One-Mile Run
For Ladies—50 Yards Dash Ball Throw
For Children—25 Yards Dash and other games**Saturday, August 25th, 1934**

Afternoon and Evening

DANCING CONTEST**UNSURPASSED MUSIC****Admission, - - - - - 55 Cents****COMMITTEE**Nathan Morrell, Chairman; Louis Baker, Vice-Chairman; Nicholas McDermott,
Secretary; William Schurman, Treasurer; Maurice Moster, Athletics; William O'Brien
and Martin Smith.

(The Committee Reserves All Rights)

Directions to Ulmer Park Athletic Field—From Times Square, take B. M. T. train
marked West End to 25th Ave. Walk about four blocks to the Park or take a trolley
car to the Park.**DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL****ADVERTISING RATES**

	4 Issues	8 Issues	12 Issues
5 INCH DOUBLE COLUMN	\$5.00	\$9.00	\$13.00
4 INCH SINGLE COLUMN	3.00	5.50	8.00
3 INCH SINGLE COLUMN	2.25	4.00	6.00
2 INCH SINGLE COLUMN	1.50	2.75	4.00
1 INCH SINGLE COLUMN	1.00	1.75	2.50

One-inch ads. are for reservation or reading notices. No display type

YEAR CARDS (Societies, Churches, etc.) No change of
original notice. Up to 2 Inches \$5.00 per year. Entertainment
or reservation dates \$1.00 per line, extra.

Write for special Annual Rates on any type of advertising

All advertisements must be paid for in advance**The Pennsylvania Society for the Advancement
of the Deaf**

Announces its

Forty-Eighth Convention

In conjunction with the

Ninth Reunion

of the

**Alumni Association of the Pennsylvania School
for the Deaf**

at

Mt. Airy, Philadelphia**August 31st to September 3d, 1934****FRIDAY, AUGUST 31st**

8:00 P.M.—JOINT MEETING OF BOTH ASSOCIATIONS.

10:00 P.M.—INFORMAL RECEPTION (to members only).

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st

8:30 A.M.—P. S. A. D. BUSINESS MEETING.

1:30 P.M.—GROUP PHOTOGRAPH

3:00 P.M.—BASEBALL GAME.

8 P.M. to 12 P.M.—GRAND DANCE AND FLOOR SHOW IN
GILPIN HALL, 50 CENTS.

(WHO WILL BE CHOSEN MISS P. S. A. D.?)

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 2d

10:00 A.M.—RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

AFTERNOON—BUS TRIP.

EVENING—BUSINESS MEETING OF ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3d

MORNING—BASEBALL GAMES.

AFTERNOON—FIELD EVENTS AND BABY PARADE.

Accommodations

Board and lodging may be had in the School at the following rates:—

Season Ticket \$5.50
(Including dues for P. S. A. D. and Alumni)

Breakfast 35 Cents

Dinner 50 Cents and 60 Cents

Supper 35 Cents

Lodging 35 Cents

Reservations may be had by writing to Mr. Lloyd E. Berg, Mt. Airy,
Philadelphia, Pa.**Dues**

Membership in the Alumni Association, 50 Cents, biennially.

Membership in the P. S. A. D., \$1.00 a year.

37th BIENNIAL CONVENTION

of the

New England Gallaudet Association of the Deaf**September 1st to 3d, 1934**

to be held at

Springfield, Mass.

Headquarters

HOTEL CLINTON, 1976 Main StreetThere is a reduced railroad excursion trip to Springfield, Mass. Please
write to F. L. Ascher, 193 Pine Street, Springfield, Mass., for information
about your trip. A special rate can be secured for a party of 10 or more
traveling together on the same train going and returning. Reservation for
trips must be made before August 29th.**PROGRAM****SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st**2:00 P.M.—Convention organizes for business in the Mahogany Room,
Municipal Auditorium.8:00 P.M.—Reception and Dance, also, Card-Playing in the El Patio,
Hotel Clinton.**SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 2d**

2:30 P.M.—Business Session in Hotel Clinton.

6:00 P.M.—Buffet Supper, Entertainment, Reunion of Members and
Friends in the El Patio, Hotel Clinton.**MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3d**9:30 A.M. and All Day—Field-Day in Riverside Park. Baseball Game
and Scottish Games. Prizes awarded to winners. Transportation furnished.**ROOM RATES AT HOTEL CLINTON**

Room without bath for one \$1.50 up, for two \$2.00 up

Room with bath for one \$2.00 up, for two \$3.00 up

Room with twin beds and bath for two persons \$3.00 up.